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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/22110 of 28 January 1991 and S/22110/Add.3 of 1 February 1991.

During the week ending 2 March 1991, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30, S/21100/Add.31, S/21100/Add.32, S/21100/Add.33, S/21100/Add.36, S/21100/Add.37, S/21100/Add.38, S/21100/Add.42, S/21100/Add.43, S/21100/Add.47, S/22110/Add.6 and S/22110/Add.7)

In accordance with a decision taken at the 2977th (Part I) meeting of the Security Council, on 13 February 1991 (see S/22110/Add.6), on 25 February 1991, the second and closed part of the 2977th meeting was resumed for the fourth time (S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 4)) to continue consideration of the item. On 2 March 1991, it was resumed for the fifth time (S/PV.2977 (Part II) (closed-resumption 5)), following which the meeting was adjourned in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations.

On 2 March, the Security Council approved, in accordance with the provisions of rule 55 of its provisional rules of procedure, the text of its official communiqué (S/22319) for the private part of the Council's 2977th meeting, with the understanding that at the same time, the verbatim record of that part of the meeting, as in the case of the preceding parts, would be circulated as an unrestricted document in accordance with rule 49 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2978th meeting, also held on 2 March 1991, the Security Council resumed its consideration of the item. The President, with the consent of the Council,

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invited the representatives of Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the provisional text of a draft resolution (S/22298), which had been submitted by the United States, and announced that Belgium, France, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zaire had joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

The President also drew attention to the texts of a series of amendments to that draft resolution (S/22298), which were submitted by Cuba and contained in documents S/22300 to S/22317.

The representative of the United States, on behalf of the sponsors, made a number of oral revisions to the provisional text of the draft resolution contained in document S/22298.

In accordance with rule 36 of its provisional rules of procedure, the Security Council first voted on the series of amendments (S/22300 to S/22317) proposed by Cuba to draft resolution S/22298. The Council voted on the amendments in the following order and with the following results.

The amendment contained in document S/22300 received 2 votes in favour (Cuba and Yemen), to 1 against (Austria), with 12 abstentions (Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22301 received 1 vote in favour (Cuba), to none against, with 14 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22302 received 2 votes in favour (Cuba and Yemen), to none against, with 13 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22304 received 1 vote in favour (Cuba), to none against, with 14 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22310 received 6 votes in favour (Austria, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen and Zimbabwe), to none against, with 9 abstentions (Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Zaire), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22311 received 2 votes in favour (Cuba and Yemen), to none against, with 13 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22312 received 3 votes in favour (China, Cuba and Yemen), to none against, with 12 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

Each of the amendments contained in documents S/22317, S/22305, S/22315 and S/22306 received 2 votes in favour (Cuba and Yemen), to none against, with 13 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

Upon the proposal by Yemen, supported by Cuba, the amendment contained in document S/22307 was not put to the vote, as its language was dependent upon that of the amendment contained in document S/22306.

The amendments contained in documents S/22308 and S/22309 received 2 votes in favour (Cuba and Yemen), to none against, with 13 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22314 received 5 votes in favour (Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen and Zimbabwe), to none against, with 10 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Zaire), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22313 received 2 votes in favour (Cuba and Yemen), to none against, with 13 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22303 received 4 votes in favour (Cuba, Ecuador, India and Yemen), to none against, with 11 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The amendment contained in document S/22316 received 5 votes in favour (Cuba, Ecuador, India, Yemen and Zimbabwe), to none against, with 10 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Zaire), and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

The Security Council then voted on the provisional text of the draft resolution, S/22298, as orally revised, and adopted it, by a vote of 11 votes in favour, to 1 against (Cuba), with 3 abstentions (China, India and Yemen), as resolution 686 (1991).

Resolution 686 (1991) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990), 677 (1990) and 678 (1990),

Recalling the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter,

Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution 661 (1990) regarding assistance to the Government of Kuwait and paragraph 3 (c) of that resolution regarding supplies strictly for medical purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs,

Taking note of the letters of the Foreign Minister of Iraq confirming Iraq's agreement to comply fully with all of the resolutions noted above (S/22275), and stating its intention to release prisoners of war immediately (S/22273),

Taking note of the suspension of offensive combat operations by the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990),

Bearing in mind the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions, and the objective in resolution 678 (1990) of restoring international peace and security in the region,

Underlining the importance of Iraq taking the necessary measures which would permit a definitive end to the hostilities,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating under paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with achieving the objectives of the resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Affirms that all twelve resolutions noted above continue to have full force and effect;

2. Demands that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq:

(a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

(b) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any loss, damage, or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(c) Immediately release under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies, or Red Crescent Societies, all Kuwaiti and third country nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third country nationals so detained;

(d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period;

3. Further demands that Iraq:

(a) Cease hostile or provocative actions by its forces against all Member States, including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;

(b) Designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;

(c) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990);

(d) Provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) are present temporarily, and in the adjacent waters;

4. Recognizes that during the period required for Iraq to comply with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) remain valid;

5. Welcomes the decision of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to provide access and to commence immediately the release of Iraqi prisoners of war as required by the terms of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

6. Requests all Member States, as well as the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system, to take all appropriate action to cooperate with the Government and people of Kuwait in the reconstruction of their country;

7. Decides that Iraq shall notify the Secretary-General and the Security Council when it has taken the actions set out above;

8. Decides that in order to secure the rapid establishment of a definitive end to the hostilities, the Security Council remains actively seized of the matter.